



From the April Number of Graham's Magazine.

LINES.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The sunset's sweet and holy blush
Is mingled in the sleeping stream,
All nature's deep and solemn hush
Is like the silence of a dream;
And peace seems brooding like a dove
O'er scenes to musing spirits dear—
Sweet Mary, 'tis the hour of love,
And I were blest if thou wert here.

The myriad flowers of every hue
Are sinking in their evening rest,
Each with a timid drop of dew
Soft folded in its sleeping breast;
The birds within yon silent grove
Are dreaming that the spring is near—
Sweet Mary, 'tis the hour of love,
And I were blest if thou wert here.

On yon white cloud the night wind furled
Its lone and dewy wing to sleep,
And the sweet stars look out like pearls
Thro' the clear waves of heaven's blue deep;
The pale mists float around, above,
Like spirits of a holier sphere—
Sweet Mary, 'tis the hour of love,
And I were blest if thou wert here.

The pale, full moon, in silent pride,
O'er yon dark wood is rising now,
As lovely as when by thy side
I saw it shining on thy brow;
It lights the dew-drops of the grove
As hope's bright smile lights beauty's tear—
Sweet Mary, 'tis the hour of love,
And I were blest if thou wert here.

Ah! as I muse, a strange, wild thrill
Sticks o'er the fibres of my frame—
A gentle presence seems to fill
My heart with love and life and flame;
I feel thy spirit round me move,
I know thy soul is hovering near—
Sweet Mary, 'tis the hour of love,
And I am blest, for thou art here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Chamber's Journal.

The Pedlar.

Once, in Sardinia, at a village high up in the mountains, a pedlar, whom we afterwards met in Genoa, arrived about Christmas during very severe weather. A farmer, whose daughter was about to be married, kindly invited him to make some stay at his house. The pedlar accepted the invitation, and remained eight or ten days, kept a prisoner, as it were, by the hospitality of his host, and a perpetual succession of snowstorms. He was present at the wedding and at the merry-making given by the family in the evening, where he noticed among the guests a young man of rather handsome appearance, who attracted much attention by the gloomy fierceness of his manner. Towards most persons he preserved a sullen silence; but he relaxed with the pedlar, laughed and talked a great deal, inquired what root he meant to take, and how long it was likely to be before he would be among them again.

In due time the pedlar quitted the farm house, and proceeded on his way. The country just there was very thinly inhabited, the woods frequent, and of considerable extent, and here and there were caverns of various dimensions. In one of these the pedlar one snowy night found himself compelled to take refuge. He had had the precaution to take some food with him; and, the cold being piercing, he collected a quantity of wood, kindled a fire, and sat down to enjoy his supper beside it. He had not taken many mouthfuls before he observed a gentleman enter the cavern covered with snow, when he shook from him as he advanced. There was an immediate recognition; it was no other than the farmer's wedding-guest! He accosted the pedlar with a strange, constrained civility—saying he was come to sup and spend the night with him.

"You are welcome," said the Frenchman, with as much self-command as he could assume.

"Perhaps, however," said the Sardinian, "I shall not continue to be so when I shall have explained my errand."

"We shall see; explain yourself."

"Listen then!"

"I listen; proceed. But allow me first to offer you a little supper. Here, pass take a slice of German sausage and a little of this wine, which I have luckily brought along with me. Taste it; it is very good."

"No," answered the Sardinian; "I will neither eat nor drink with you until I find whether it will be necessary to kill you or not!"

"Kill me?"

"Yes, you; unless you accede to the request I am about to make. Listen! I am in love with a girl whose father will not give her to me unless I can prove myself to be possessed of one hundred dollars. Now I wish you to lend me that sum, which I will faithfully repay to you; not at any stated time, observe, for I may be unfortunate; but I swear to you here, on this dagger, that I will repay it sooner or later." And he held up the weapon in the light of the flames, ready to press it to his lips should the pedlar accede to his request.

The Frenchman naturally felt exceedingly uncomfortable; for from the savage aspect of his guest, he did not doubt he had reason to dread the worst.

of it. I am an honest man, I wish you in that case to tell me who is your nearest kin in France, since it will be my most earnest endeavor to repay him the money as soon as providence shall have put it in my power."

Here he paused to observe what effect his words had produced on the pedlar, who for some time was too much terrified to reply.

"Well," resumed the guest, "you are undecided! It is just what I expected; it is very natural. However, I will stay all night with you that you may have time for reflection; because I had rather not kill you if I could help it. Still, I have made up my mind to be married next week, and I would kill fifty pedlars rather than postpone the ceremony."

"Under these circumstances," replied the Frenchman, "I must lend you the money, since I have no choice."

"You resolve wisely; you have no choice. One observation more, however, I must make, and then we will sit down comfortably to supper. It is this: when you next come to our village, you will of course see me and my wife; and you will take up your residence with us in preference to any other person. You will say nothing, neither to her nor any one else. You will not seem afraid of me, as in deed you need not be, but will be merry, and reckon confidently on being repaid the sum with which you now accommodate me."

All this the pedlar promised.

"Now," exclaimed the man, "give me your hand; we are tried friends; let us sit down to supper. Afterwards you can reckon me out the money; we will keep up a good fire, and chat by all night, and in the morning we will separate, each to pursue his own way."

In the morning, as they were about to bid each other adieu, the Sardinian took out his dagger, and cutting off one of his buttons from his coat, handed it to the Frenchman, saying, "Take that and keep it till I restore you your money. Observe, it is of silver, and has been handed down in my family for many generations. I would not part with it for all you possess; and when I intend to repay you the hundred dollars, this is the course I shall pursue: I will offer a hundred dollars to any one who shall find and bring it to me. You will present yourself; you will produce the button; and I as in honor bound, will give you the sum agreed on. Do we part friends?"

The pedlar, who, notwithstanding his loss, could not but be amused by the strange character and ideas of the Sardinian, gave him his hand, and they parted friends.

Next year he passed the same way again, and sure enough found his friend married to a very pretty woman, who had already brought to him a son. He seemed very happy; but coming up to the Frenchman he said, "Now I have lost a button; I am not yet rich enough to buy one to replace it; I may be more lucky next year."

The pedlar understood; and after having been made very welcome at his house, went his way. A second and a third year he returned, and ever found a young son or daughter added to the family. At length, pleased with his reception, with the constant hospitality shown him, with the pleasant wife and cheerful, increasing family, he took the Sardinian aside, and presenting him with his button—

"Allow me to restore this article of yours, which I have found."

"No, no," replied his host; "keep it another year by that time I shall be able to redeem it, and at the same time, end a very merry evening with you. Come this way next winter and you shall see."

The months rolled round; the pedlar regular as the seasons, came again, and the Sardinian invited him to supper. All the children had been sent to bed, and he and his wife only remained with their guest.

"Agatha," said he, "do you know that it is to your friend here that you are indebted for a husband?"

His wife looked surprised.

"I beg your pardon, dear Agatha," said he; "that is not what I ought to have said. I mean I am indebted to him for a wife, as it was he who supplied me with a hundred dollars, without which your father would have refused you to me."

"Oh, how heartily I thank you!" exclaimed the wife; "for he is a good husband and a good father."

"But I robbed him," said the husband. He then related the whole circumstance, remarking at the conclusion, "I entrust my secret to you, Agatha, because my honor is as dear as your life. Here, friend," exclaimed he, placing a little bag on the table, "here are your hundred dollars; so no restore me my button, which you have doubtless kept carefully."

"Yes, here it is!" exclaimed the Frenchman, taking it from his purse; "and now we are even, except that I owe you much, very much, for the constant hospitality you have shown me."

"Nay," replied the husband, "it is to you that I am indebted for my wife and children; you have been in some sort a father to us all; and therefore, so long as I have a house over my head, pray consider it yours."

day present. I am in a condition to afford it. I have made much money in your country and intend next year to marry, and retire to Provence, my native land."

The present was accepted; but the former, not to be outdone in generosity, forced on him next morning a handsome horse of considerably greater value. The same pedlar had been engaged in many other little adventures, which he used to relate with that ease and naivete so characteristic of the French. We fell in with him just as he was about returning to Provence, where we dare say he still enjoys the property which he amassed with so much toil, honesty and perseverance. The English merchants who supply this class of men are less prudent and economical, and commonly spend their whole gains in what is technically called 'making an appearance.' They, moreover, marry Italian women, settle in Genoa, and soon lose all desire to return to England. Thus deprived of the chief spur to economy, they contract indolent habits and devote themselves to amusement and pleasure; and, while the men whose knapsacks they supply rise to independence, and often even to opulence, contract debts and embarrassments, and terminate their lives in poverty.

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The Frenchman naturally felt exceedingly uncomfortable; for from the savage aspect of his guest, he did not doubt he had reason to dread the worst.

The Sardinian continued: "Should you be so foolish as to refuse me, I shall kill you, take all your property, marry, and make use of it."

out meat, a potato diet required either meat or fish.

The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare that they sit down in the rural districts without them in some shape or other. The laborers and peasants depend on them, to a very great extent, as an article of food, and frequently as sliced apples and bread. With wheat, rice, red cabbage, carrots, or themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish.—*American Agriculturist.*

Great Discovery in Agriculture.

Russell Comstock, of this city, now of Dutchess County, claims to have made a great discovery in agriculture, by which the growth of fruit trees and other cultivated crops of the farm or Southern plantation may be much accelerated, and their products increased as well as improved in quality. He proposes to reveal the secret to the public, if the Legislature will grant him a certain sum of money; and a bill has been reported for that purpose, with the very proper reservation that the money shall not be paid, unless a committee of scientific agriculturists, [provided for in the bill,] shall within the three years report to the Legislature that in their opinion, "the claimed discovery or discoveries and improvements and knowledge, and rule and method of culture adapted thereto and adopted thereby, by the said Russell Comstock, shall be worth to the citizens of the State, and to posterity, the sum so appropriated." Several distinguished agriculturists to whom the secret has been made known in confidence, speak of it in high terms.—*Journal of Commerce.*

New Discovery in Agriculture.

An extraordinary fact was mentioned the other day at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences. One of the members stated that the Agricultural Society of Bresl, had, upon the proposition of a member of committee, sown some wheat upon land without any preparation of ploughing or digging, and in one of the worst soils possible, and after having merely walked over the ground to press the grain on the surface, had it covered with fresh straw to the thickness of two inches. The product was, it is asserted more abundant and much superior in quality to wheat raised from the same seed in the ordinary way. Some ears of wheat, the seed of which had been placed upon window glass covered with straw, were also exhibited.

Soaking Corn for Horses.

In a late number of the Planter I read a communication on the above subject, in which I concur, and to the value of which I can add my humble testimony. My practice has been to have a large tub with water and a handful of salt in it, in which, in cold weather, I put as much corn, over night, as I intend to feed away next day. In very warm weather I put it, at night, enough to feed with in the morning, and when that is taken out, put in, for mid-day and for night. In cool weather shift the water once or twice a week; in the summer three or four times a week. By feeding in the above way I find I save fully one third of corn, and my horses keep in much better condition. I soak the corn on the cob.

An Irish Rebuke.

A lady from the Green Isle, whose occupation was that of blacking shoes, five pieces and stove-pipes, bearing upon his arm a pot of blacking, with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of this city, who was standing at his door, "Has your honor any shoes to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business." The person addressed not being of a courteous manner, gruffly, answered "Go about your business." Pat moved a few steps off, to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied with a knowing wink, "Your honor would not be the worse for a little polishing yourself, I'm thinking."

Pat and Pudding.

A friend relates the following:—Last spring a lady in the country employed a newly imported Irish gardener. Pat commenced his work in the morning, and his dinner was sent to him at the proper time, containing among other things a large sweet potato. Pat ate his dinner and found it much to his liking, particularly the potato. After quitting work at night, Pat made his way, hat in hand, to the lady, and says: "Indeed, madam, it was an illigant pudding, but be jabber! how did you get it in the skin?"

THEORY OF MARRIAGE.

There was a merry fellow supped with Plato two thousand years ago, and the conversation turned upon love and the choice of wives. He said "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotary movement as a wheel; that he became in consequence an excessively insolent that Jupiter, indignant, split him in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet they are a very loving couple; otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and uncivilized matrimony." The search, he said, was rendered difficult, for the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him, another did necessarily the same, till the whole affair was thrown into irretrievable confusion.

MATRIMONY.

Some slanderous bachelor says it is "much joy" when you first get married; but it is more jolly after a year or so.

"Why is 'popping the question' to a young lady like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because 'Ye ask and receive not because ye ask amiss.'"

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

There are denominations frequently met in reports of markets, but their English value not always readily recollected. The following table will be found, we believe, correct:

Alm in Rotterdam	nearly gals 40
Almuds in Portugal	contains gals 4.37
Almuds in Madeira	do 4.68
Almuds in Madeira	over 13 pecks to nearly 2 bush 1
Aquiere in Bahia	do 1
Aquiere in Maranhao	do 1.11
Aquiere in Rio Janeiro and Pernam	do 1 to 1.1
Anna of rice in Ceylon	lbs 260 2.5
Arroba in Portugal	lbs 32
Arroba in Spain (large)	gals 4.246
Arroba in Spain (small)	do 3.337
Arroba in Malaga of wine	about do 4.1
Arshen in Russia	inches 28
Bahr in Batavia	pecks 3 to 4.1
Bale of Cinnamon in Ceylon, net	lbs 164
Baril in Naples	equals about gals 1.1
Canter, the Levant, contains 44 oaks	lbs 118 8
Canter in Leghorn of oil	do 88
Canter in Malta	do 174
Canter in Naples	lbs 106 to 196
Canter in Sicily	do 175 to 192
Carro in Naples	is equal to about bush 36
Catta of tea in China	is about lbs 14
Cayan in Batavia	do 35
Chetvert in Russia	nearly bush 6
Fataga in Spain	bush 1.599
Hectolitre in France	do 2.84
Kilogramme in France or Netherlands	lbs 2.21
Last in Amsterdam of grain	bush 85
Last in Bremen of grain	over do 80
Last in Cadix of salt	do 75 4.3
Last in Danzig of grain	nearly do 93
Last in Flushing of grain	do 91
Last in Hamburg of grain	do 91
Last in Lubec of grain	do 91
Last in Portugal of salt	do 70
Last in Rotterdam of grain	do 85 136
Last in Sweden	do 75
Last in Utrecht of grain	over do 59
Lispoud in Hamburg	lbs 16 5.1
Lispoud in Holland	do 18 4.2
Mark in Holland	do 134
Mand in Calcutta	lbs 75 to 4
Mina in Genoa of grain	bush 3.43
Moy in Lisbon	do 34
Moya of Portugal	contains over bush 33
Oke in Smyrna	lbs 2.83
Ora in Trieste of wine	gals 14.94
Ora of oil	do 17
Palm in Naples	is a little over inch 10
Pecul in Batavia and Madras	lbs 13.1
Pecul in China and Japan	do 13.1
Pipe in Spain of wine	gals 160 to 164
Pod in Russia	equal to 36 lbs 2.2 nearly
Quintal in Portugal	lbs 89.05
Quintal in Smyrna	do 129.45
Quintal in Spain	do 26
Quintal in Turkey	do 167 3.2
Ratol in Portugal	do 12 4.2
Ratol in Genoa	do 3
Ratol in Leghorn	do 3
Silva in Sicily	from bush 7.85 to 9.77
Schell in Germany, varies from 14 to nearly bush 3	
Ship-pound in Hamburg and Denmark	lbs 331
Ship-pound in Holland	lbs 363.4
Stato in Trieste	bush 2.1
Tale in China	do 11
Vara in Rio Janeiro	11 yds nearly
Vara in Spain	100 are equal to yds 920
Wert in Russia	feet 3500

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST

IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont 6 per cent; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the amount.
Rhode Island 6 per cent; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.
New Jersey 7 per cent; usurious contracts void.
New York 7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland 6 per cent; usurious contracts 8, usurious contracts void.
Virginia 6 per cent; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina 6 per cent; contracts for usury void; forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama 8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury.
Mississippi 8 per cent; by contract 10; usury recoverable in action of debt.
Louisiana 5 per cent; bank interest 6; contract 8; beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky 6 per cent; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.
Indiana 6 per cent; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois 6 per cent; by contract 12; beyond forfeit thrice the interest.
Missouri 6 per cent; by contract 10, if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan 7 per cent; forfeit of usury 4 of debt.
Arkansas 6 per cent; by agreement 10; usury recoverable, but contract void.
District of Columbia 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.
Florida 8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin 7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa 7 per cent; by agreement 12; forfeit thrice the excess.
On debts or judgments in favor of the United States interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum.

RATES OF GOLD.

United States Eagle, old and new	\$10.66
" do new	10.00
England, Guinea	5.07
" Sovereign	4.84
" Seven Shilling piece	1.69
France, Double Louis, before 1786	9.69
" Louis	4.84
" Double Louis, since 1786	9.13
" Louis	4.57
" Double Napoleon, or 40 francs	7.70
" Napoleon, or 20 francs	3.85
" same as new Louis Guinea	4.63
Frankfort on the Main Ducat	2.37
Hamburg	2.37
Malta Double Louis	9.27
" Louis	4.85
" Demi Louis	2.33
Mexican Doubloon	15.53
Holland, Rix Dollar	12.20
" Rix Dollar	6.04
" Ducat	2.37
" Ten Gulder piece	4.00
Portugal, Doabran	32.70
" Dobra	12.00
" Johannes	17.06
Spain, Doubloon, 1772	16.02
" " since 1772	15.35
" Pistole	3.88
Columbia Doubloon	15.35
Specie Dollar of Denmark	1.06
Thaler of Prussia and Northern States of Germany	36.49
Florin of Southern States of Germany	4.44
Florin of Austrian Empire and of City of Angsb'g	16
Lira of Lombard Venetian Kingdom & Tuscany	16
Franc of France and of Belgium, and Livra of Sardinia	18
Ducat of Naples	18
Quint of Sicily	2.40
Pound of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Canada	4.00

CAROLINA INN,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE above establishment, situated on Main Street, third lot North of the Public Square, in the town of Charlotte, has been constantly kept open by the present Proprietor, from the 1st of January, 1840 to the present time, for the accommodation of the Public, and will continue to be kept open for the same purpose.

The Establishment has been enlarged and improved to a very considerable extent, within the last two years—the entire building is in complete repair and is so constructed that all the rooms have abundant light and can be ventilated at pleasure.

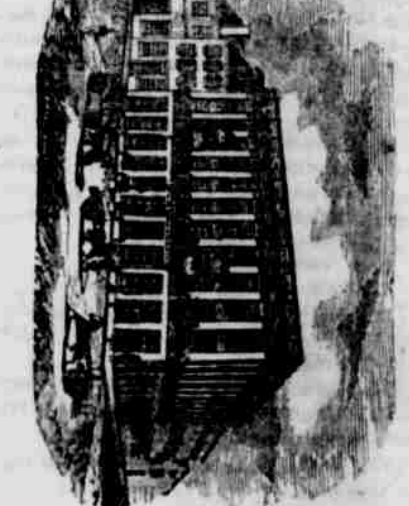
The Subscriber will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may patronize his Inn, and he desires not to say that, from ten years' experience he will be able to keep up the accommodation at the Carolina Inn, in a style unsurpassed by any Public House in the interior country; and he takes this opportunity to return his cordial respects to a generous Public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage and confidence.

DRIVERS can, at all times, be supplied with convenient and well equipped, free of charge, and furnished with grain at low prices.

EP The Charlotte and Camden Stages arrive and depart weekly.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Oct. 18, 1849.



AMERICAN HOTEL,

CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IN addition to the late improvements to this establishment, ten more new rooms have been added by the present Proprietor, for the better accommodation of his friends. It will compare favorably with any similar establishment, either in point of architectural beauty or its accommodations, in the Southern country. The 'American' is conveniently situated in respect to the Rail Road and the Proprietor pledges himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction.

Oct. 18, 1849.

F. A. HOFFA.

Dr. Kuhl's

Abyssinia Mixture, For Catarrhs, Gonorrea